

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed New York
HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.
Rejected communications will not be re-
turned.

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Volume XXXVI.....No. 284

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 14th street.—
THE RIVALS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ENGLISH
OPERA.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 5th st.—Perfor-
mance of Houdon and other STUNNING STUNTERS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 2d st., between 5th and 6th ave.—
THE IRISH GIG.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—MONEY AND MISERY—
THE IRISH GIG.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Bowery, between Prince and
Houston streets.—THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 9th av. and 23d st.—
ELLEN ORR.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 72 Broadway.—FRENCH
OPERA.—LA FENICOLE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—
THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broad-
way.—NEURO ACTS.—BULEQUE, BALLE, &c. Matinee.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PAN-
TOMIME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY. Matinee at 2.

STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—OPERA
SEASON.—TROVATORE.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—
LADY OF LYONS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 285 Broadway.—
THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

RYAN'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 9th
and 10th ave.—RYAN'S MINSTRELS.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—
MUSCO BOONCHITRITA, BULEQUE, &c.

STREINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—BALLET CON-
CERTS.

PARIS PAVILION CIRCUS, Fourteenth street, between
3d and 4th avenues.—EQUESTRIANISM, &c.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 31st avenue.—EX-
HIBITION OF FINE PAINTINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION, Third avenue
and Sixty-third street.—Open day and evening.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, October 11, 1871.

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SEND WOOLLEN BLANKETS, woollen clothing
of all kinds to the sufferers at Chicago.

THE "RICHEST" THING OUT—Keyser's con-
dition.

PRIVATE AS WELL AS PUBLIC benevolence
should be exhibited in the terrible strait our
sister city, Chicago, is now in.

THE ELATION IN PHILADELPHIA yesterday
was the occasion of quite a spirited riot, in
which four men were killed and twenty-five
wounded. The origin of the fight, in which
police and citizens, white and black, were en-
gaged, is attributed to the determined efforts
of the rough democracy to drive the negro
voters from the polls.

CHICAGO has always been a place for pro-
fessionals. Let them think of this in this her
dire necessity.

BRIGHAM YOUNG appeared in Court in Salt
Lake on Monday and was held to bail in five
thousand dollars. It is thought that there will
be trouble if he is convicted. The Mormons,
however, have so uniformly threatened trouble
as a last resort, with no intent of carrying out
the threat, that we may safely conclude they
know too much to resort to the hopeless arbi-
trament of war or riot.

THE WEST will furnish our perishing friends
at Chicago with food. Our Eastern friends
must furnish them with raiment.

RELIGIOUS AND REVOLUTIONARY AGITATION
IN PERU.—The cities of Peru, Lima particu-
larly, are deeply agitated and very seriously
disturbed by the discussion of the Italo-Roman
question. The President of Peru sympathizes
with the clerical party. Demonstrations were
made in Lima in favor of Italy and a
counter demonstration in support of the
Pope. Troops charged on the assemblage
which sympathized with the radicals. The
people defiled a portrait of the Pope. Intense
agitation ensued. There are fourteen thou-
sand Italians resident in Lima and Callao. A
revolution against the Italian government was
looked for when the HERALD despatches were
forwarded to Jamaica. Infallibility works
poorly in South America.

THEATRICAL PEOPLE SHOULD GIVE one
night, at least, for the benefit of the sufferers
by the havoc of the fire kind at Chicago.

The Great Calamity—Success for the Un-
fortunate.

One subject absorbs the thoughts of the
American people and is the theme of sym-
pathetic conversation from one end of the coun-
try to the other. The destruction of Chicago
touches all hearts. The devouring element
that has laid the proud city in ashes may
well be called the fire king, for it has done
more damage in forty-eight hours than the
armed hosts of the most powerful monarch
could have done. Four days ago the three
hundred thousand inhabitants were reposing
in security, little imagining such a dreadful
calamity as that which began at eleven
o'clock on Saturday night and increased
in fury on Sunday evening would make half
the population homeless. True enough it is
that we know not what a day may bring forth.
No such calamity by fire, nor by any other
cause so suddenly and within such a few
hours, has occurred in modern times. The
great fire in London, in 1666, the year after
the plague, might have been more disastrous.
Thirteen thousand two hundred houses were
burned down then. The fire in Chicago has
destroyed, according to report, over twelve
thousand houses. It is not known yet what
lives have been lost or what is the value of
property destroyed in Chicago. The loss and
suffering we know are very great. Happily,
the last news that comes by telegraph informs
us that a copious rain had fallen upon the
devastated city and extinguished the fire so
far as to give hope that there will be no fur-
ther destruction. We pray this hope may
prove well founded.

We can hardly realize in thought the men-
tal anguish and bodily suffering of such a
vast mass of people as have been driven out
of their homes, stripped of all they possessed,
and not knowing where to find food, raiment
and shelter. It is bad enough when a few
families or a few hundred people lose their
homes by fire and are driven for protection to
the charity and under the roofs of others. But
in this case all alike are made homeless and
destitute. A hundred thousand to a hundred
and fifty thousand people make a vast crowd.
Broadway, when crowded from one end to the
other, on some great gala day, scarcely pre-
sents such a mass of humanity. Imagine, then,
the numbers we see on such occasions
thrown destitute and homeless upon the world,
and the situation of the people of Chicago just
now can be realized in part. Imagine the
thousands of delicate women, helpless chil-
dren, feeble old people, and the sick, as well
as the multitude of men without shelter,
and suffering from hunger and cold. It is
a heartrending scene. Thousands
of rich or well-to-do people have been made
poor and tens of thousands of the poor have
had their little domestic accumulations swept
away. Fire is inexorable. It leaves nothing
but ashes.

It must be some time before all the dread-
ful consequences will be known. Many valu-
able and important documents belonging to
individuals or institutions, affecting their
property and business, as well as records of
the city, State and Federal government, have
been destroyed, probably, which cannot but
lead to much trouble hereafter. The loss to
insurance companies will probably overwhelm
many of them, and, as a consequence, other
institutions may go down with the general
wreck. Bankruptcy, suspension and great
financial embarrassment of merchants must
follow the destruction of such an enormous
stock of goods and produce and the inability
of creditors to pay. The total loss
of property of all kinds is variously
estimated from a hundred and fifty
millions to three hundred millions. This
must affect financial matters beyond the limits
of Chicago. We see the effect already in New
York. Then the interruption to trade in and
through that great commercial emporium
of the West will be seriously felt. Besides,
a vast capital will be required to rebuild Chicago,
if it should be rebuilt. With all the recupera-
tive power of the people of that city of the
West and of the country generally this disas-
ter must have no small influence upon the
money market and financial operations.

The first thing to be considered, however,
is to afford immediate relief to the Chicago
sufferers. Food, clothing and the means for
temporary shelter are first needed. Happily,
in a case of distress like this, the American
people do not need to be stimulated. They
are large in their charity on such occasions.
Whether the call be from home or abroad for
those who suffer the response is the same.
And New York, always remarkable
for its large liberality, is subscribing
grandly for the sufferers of Chicago.
Our rich merchants are acting princely and the
citizens of every class are moving generously.
Throughout the country, and in other cities,
too, there is a general movement to afford
relief. Our railway magnates are giving their
roads and as many trains of cars as are neces-
sary for transporting, free of charge, the sup-
plies that are furnished. The first necessity,
then, is likely to be relieved soon. Here the
value of railroad and telegraphic communi-
cation is worthy of notice. Had there been no
railroads and telegraph to communicate rap-
idly the state of things at Chicago and to
transport supplies promptly the suffering
would be much greater. These mighty agents
of our modern civilization are efficient auxi-
liaries of the benevolence of the people. Fear-
ful as is the loss by fire at Chicago, the evil is
compensated in a measure by the noble acts
of charity it inspires.

We might well say over this dire calamity
at Chicago, as the old prophet of Israel ex-
claimed over Babylon, "How are the mighty
fallen!" Chicago was a great and proud city.
Her people were most ambitious and did
everything on a grand scale. She was the admi-
ration of the world. Through her superior
geographical position and the extraordinary
enterprise of her people the vast trade of the
great West was concentrated there. In a few
hours this greatness has, apparently, been all
destroyed. Will Chicago recover from this
blow? Will trade find other channels and
the railroad system other points of conver-
gence? We have no idea that this city will
follow the destiny of many great cities of
ancient times, such as Babylon, Nineveh or
Palmyra, and rise no more. The times are
very different. She lies in the midst
of a productive country and a vast and grow-
ing population which is full of industry and
enterprise. Then "the railroad system which

constitutes the great arteries of commerce
will remain concentrated there. She will con-
tinue to command, probably, the trade of the
lakes. If we mistake not Chicago will rise
again from her ashes like the fabled phoenix,
and will become more beautiful than ever. It
will take some years to bring this about, but
the same enterprise which gave Chicago its
enterprising growth within the last ten or
twenty years can rebuild it again in as short a
time, or even in less time. We hope she may
speedily overcome the terrible disaster that
has befallen her, and become in the end more
populous, more prosperous and more beautiful
than before.

The Municipal Corruptions—Who Are the
True Reformers.

Many years before the present raid upon
the municipal administration was commenced
the HERALD stood in the field, frequently alone
and unaided, as the determined enemy of
official extravagance and corruption. We de-
nounced the Court House rascality from the
first moment it became evident that the ex-
penditure upon the building was to be worked
as a place for the enrichment of an unprin-
ciple "Ring" in the city government. At
that time the partisan journals of New York,
either interested or hoping to be interested in
the profligate job, neglected to expose the cause
of the taxpayers or openly defended the action
of the plunderers. We exposed other schemes
of speculation concocted by city officials and
Boards of Supervisors and Aldermen before
their consummation and before the robbery of
the city treasury was effected, and in many
instances we succeeded in preventing some
sale of real estate to the corporation at ten
times its marketable value, or in heading off
some other cunningly devised plot for the en-
richment of individuals at the expense of the
citizens. It fact, the HERALD has been from
first to last the advocate of wise economy
and honesty in the administration of our mun-
icipal affairs, and has endeavored to induce
the people to look the stable door before the
horse was stolen. To that end we urged,
years ago, a concentrated, powerful and re-
sponsible government, making the Mayor in
reality, as he is in theory, the chief executive
officer of the city, and holding him to a strict
accountability to the electors for the efficiency
and integrity of all his subordinates. If the
whole New York press had then united with
us in the labor of reform the city would not
be suffering in its credit and character as it
now is. But partisan journalists are unfor-
tunately precluded from an honest advocacy
of the interests of the people, and those who
now so bitterly assail the municipal government
for political purposes, at that time defended it
in all its actions from similar motives.

The present exposures are the result of the
failure to stop corruption in the city adminis-
tration years ago. They grow mainly out of
that scheme of plunder persistently denounced
by the HERALD, the Court House job. When
the war against the government officials com-
menced, we demanded a thorough investigation
into all the charges against the several depart-
ments, and the punishment of all unfaithful
public officers, no matter where they might be
found. At the same time we refused to join
in an indiscriminate assault upon every person
who chanced to hold a prominent position
under the city government. Mayor Hall had
filled important and responsible trusts for years
with credit to himself and advantage to the
people, and we did not choose to denounce
him as a corrupter until some evidence of
his unfaithfulness should be produced. Park
Commissioners Sweeney and Hilton had dis-
charged all public duties confided to them with
seal and fidelity, and we refused to regard
them as plunderers until their partisan assail-
ants should show something more than news-
paper invective in support of the charge. The
investigation into the management of the de-
partments justifies the position we have held.
It establishes the fact that the hothed of
municipal corruption was the office of the City
Comptroller, and the probability is now strong
that the frauds committed upon the city origi-
nated in and were confined to that office. It
was there that claims against the city
were purchased of the original claimants, and
it is asserted that there the amounts were
altered from thousands to hundreds of thou-
sands of dollars. It was there that entirely
fictitious accounts were put in against the
city, audited, allowed and paid upon forged
warrants and receipts. It was from that office
that an Auditor—the most responsible and im-
portant officer in the department except the
Comptroller himself—purloined vouchers and
warrants and was still retained in position and
trusted by his chief. There are rumors that
the official signatures necessary to the success
of these enormous and reckless frauds have
been forged to the warrants in the same nest
of rascality, as well as the names of the pre-
tended claimants. The HERALD demands the
immediate arraignment of the head of this
corrupt department, Richard B. Connolly, in
order that he may prove his innocence if he
has really been the tool of his subordinates, or
suffer the penalty of his crimes, if he has been
their leader or accomplice. The partisan
press and the politicians who have taken the
matter in hand and are endeavoring to control
the action of the Committee of Seventy screen
and defend Comptroller Connolly for their
own purposes, and continue to shower coarse
abuse upon other officials whose connection
with the disgraceful plunder is not only ques-
tionable but against whom no evidence to
substantiate a charge has yet been discovered
in spite of a scrutiny that has now been in
progress for over five weeks. There is, how-
ever, one honorable exception to this. The
editor of the Tribune, a few days ago, thought
proper to dissent in his own name from the
attacks made upon Mayor Hall and Park Com-
missioners Sweeney and Hilton. While insist-
ing that the former had forfeited the position
he holds, by neglecting to scrutinize the ac-
counts of certain contractors in whose favor
warrants for large amounts have been drawn,
and all of which warrants the Mayor is at
present supposed to have countersigned, Mr.
Greeley says:—"As, however, I do not
understand Mr. Foley to assert that he has
personal knowledge of the division among
the members of the Board of Audit of
moneys fraudulently obtained from the treas-
ury on bogus claims, I must, for the present,
regard the charge that Mayor Hall has stolen
millions from the city and converted them to
his own use as not proven." In reference to
the Park Commissioners the language of

Mr. Greeley is yet more emphatic. He says:—"I
have seen no evidence that Peter B. Sweeney
is a 'public plunderer.' He has certainly kept
very bad company, and has spent public money
on the parks, &c., more lavishly than I can approve, but, if he has either stolen
himself or helped others to steal, I have no
evidence of the fact. Awaiting the develop-
ments expected from the Committee of Seventy,
I must hold Mr. Sweeney innocent of pecu-
lation so far as has yet been shown. Ditto, and
rather more so, as to Judge Hilton. If he
has stolen anything, I shall be not only sur-
prised but sorely grieved. Still I suspend
final judgment till the facts shall have been
fully set forth and authenticated."

Now, this is precisely the position occupied
by the HERALD from the commencement of the
present excitement. We have resolved to
wait until some evidence shall be adduced, if
any can be found, to fasten guilt upon the
Mayor and the Park Commissioners before
condemning them as corruptors and thieves.
At the same time we have demanded a search-
ing scrutiny into the conduct of every city
official and the punishment of any who may
be found to have betrayed his trust. We now
insist upon the arrest of Comptroller Connolly
and his examination in a court of justice,
because the developments already made prove
clearly that criminal acts have been com-
mitted in the department over which he pre-
sides. The Committee of Seventy has been
tacitly made the instrument of the people to
bring unfaithful public officers to a reckoning.
It has no rights or power save such as may
have been thus bestowed upon it, and when it
attempts to screen and defend a suspected
person it abuses and violates the confidence
that has been reposed in it. Up to the present
moment it has not only taken no steps to
insure the trial of Connolly, but has adopted
that officer into its councils and is using him
as an ally. It seems that this policy of trading
upon wholesale accusations against other public
officers and of protecting the only one against
whom actual charges are made is to be pursued
until after the State election, and hence the
suspicion, which is daily growing stronger in
the minds of the people of New York, that
the whole reform agitation is a piece of political
jugglery, designed not in the interests of the
citizens but to subserve the purpose of politi-
cal adventurers. The committee can never
remove this impression until it shall prove its
honesty of purpose by instituting criminal pro-
ceedings against Richard B. Connolly. If the
same evidence of guilt which surrounds him
existed against any other city official the com-
mittee would at once bring the offender to the
bar of justice. By what right does it refuse
or neglect to deal in the same manner with
the Comptroller?

The Sympathy of Science and the Govern-
ment in the Great Disaster.

The frightful fire at Chicago, if unmitigated
by nothing else, has taught the people of that
doomed city that they have many friends. No
sooner was the news of the disaster tele-
graphed to Washington than the Secretary of
War instantly ordered an immense supply of
blankets, tents, clothing and food from a large
number of Western military posts, where they
were stored, to be forwarded with all possible
despatch to the scene of ruin. With wonder-
ful celerity his orders were telegraphed all
over the country. The extent of the disaster
was not known to the government until near
midday of Monday, and in an hour or two the
relief telegrams from the War Department had
flashed over the wires, and early in the after-
noon from Jeffersonville, Ind., from St. Louis
and many other points every provision and
supply was on its way to the great city of the
Northwest. The Secretary of War may well
and long live in the grateful estimation of the
poor and ill-fated citizens of Chicago and of
the whole country, which suffers sorely
and sympathizes deeply in the untold
tribulation of the Northwest. It is
worthy of marked comment that if our
poor and desolated sister city could not (as
her citizens have so gallantly struggled to ac-
complish) prevent or quench this "sea of fire"
that has rolled its billows over her splendid
avenues and her princely stores, telegraphic
art and telegraphic enterprise have, in our
country, well nigh reached the acme of per-
fection; and that, in all such disasters, the cry
of distress no longer falls, like the sound of
the minute gun at sea, on a dull and leaden
air, but, in an instant, it is borne to thousands,
yes, to millions, who eagerly respond. The
poet has beautifully said:—

One touch of nature makes the whole world kin.
And, in this sorrowful instance, the sympathy
of science has invoked the electrician's art to
a lofty, beneficent purpose. Those silent
but swift messages announcing to the bereaved
Western metropolis the sympathy of the nation
will be remembered longer than the most por-
tentous despatches of generals and diploma-
tists, and will bind all men closer together in
the bonds of American citizenship.

In no country in the world, perhaps, has
telegraphy, in all its departments and adapta-
tions, and benign offices, reached such excel-
lence as in this; and no feat of telegraphy has
ever displayed its utility and value more con-
spicuously than that of which we have just
spoken.

DISEASE, with its inappreciable horrors, is
likely to follow the calamity at Chicago.
Where are our dispensaries and their dis-
pensing agents?

THE ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.—The long-
looked for elections of delegates to the Councils
Généraux have at last come off in France. It
is not possible yet to say what is the actual
result. It is quite clear that in the large
towns republicanism has carried the day.
Lyons, Toulouse, Marseilles and Arignon
have voted the radical ticket. The moderate
republicans have carried Lille, and they are
ahead in the Northern departments. Clermont
has sent up the Duc d'Aumale. In Central
France the Imperialists have been triumphant.
In the divided condition of the
republican party, and in the absence of a com-
mon understanding among the Bourbons it
does seem as if the Bonapartists, who stick to
each other, may yet carry the day. Union is
strength; and the imperialists seem to under-
stand the principle.

LET THE PURSERS OF OUR Christian fellow citi-
zens, Protestant as well as Catholic, Catholic
as well as Protestant, be opened for the relief
of the pall-stricken city of Chicago.

Subscriptions for the Chicago Sufferers.

The question of relief for the hundreds of
thousands of people in Chicago rendered
penniless and homeless by the fire is now all
important. The generous promptness with
which her sister cities of the Union have
come forward already to her relief shows the
noble spirit that animates the American heart
everywhere. It is, indeed, something that
relieves with a silver lining the dark cloud of
gloom that has brightened the young giant city
of the West. Our merchants and millionaires,
who are bound to suffer heavily personally by
the wholesale devastation, have shown the spirit
of Sir Philip Sidney—when wounded he gave the
cup of water for which he was famishing to a
dying soldier near him. Chicago needs imme-
diate relief more than our business men do,
and unhesitatingly and generously they
accord it. Much more yet remains to be done,
however.

In order to increase facilities for securing
this relief, subscriptions will be received at
the HERALD office and forwarded promptly to
the sufferers. We subscribe five hundred
dollars to the fund as a commencement, and
hope to be able to forward to the Chicago
sufferers a sum proportionately larger, in com-
parison with the greater destitution, than that
with which contributors, through the medium
of the HERALD, gladdened the hearts of the
widows and orphans of Avondale. All classes
are invited to contribute to this fund, the
richest and the poorest, and sums in any and
all amounts will be cheerfully received and
forwarded. The devastating element was no
respector of persons. It destroyed humble
tenements and grand residences, small shops
and immense stores alike, and rendered the
occupants of miserable huts and of wealthy
mansions alike homeless. The charity there-
fore appeals to both rich and poor. Contri-
butions of from one cent to any undefined
amount will therefore be received in the
counting room of the HERALD office, by clerks
specially deputed for the service, to-day and
hereafter, until the generosity of the people
has no further call upon it.

The Pennsylvania and Ohio and Iowa
Elections.

The awful calamity which has fallen upon
the late beautiful, prosperous and self-reliant
city of Chicago has so profoundly impressed
the public mind, and has become so far the
universal topic of public sympathy and dis-
cussion, that in this city hardly a reference
was made, even among our professional poli-
ticians, yesterday to the Pennsylvania and
Ohio elections in full progress during the
day, and in no instance was there any interest
expressed as to the probable results. Under
ordinary circumstances these important
State elections would have been the great
excitement of the day, and an anxious multi-
tude would have been gathered, after supper,
in front of the HERALD office, awaiting the
first reports upon our bulletin from Penn-
sylvania and Ohio. We had no such excitement
in the city yesterday and no such gathering
in front of the HERALD office last night; for
our citizens of all parties and of all creeds
and nationalities, and of all conditions in
life, were too much interested in the sufferings
of those one hundred thousand people—men,
women and children—left houseless and
destitute, and exposed to the mercy of the
elements amid and around the ruins of
Chicago, to give any serious thought to the
Pennsylvania and Ohio elections.

The meagre returns we have received from
Pennsylvania and Ohio warrant the conclu-
sion that the republicans in both States
have carried the day without any material
drawbacks of democratic gains in the one and
with serious democratic losses in the other.
As for Iowa, we are only in doubt as to the
extent of the republican majorities out there,
though it is probable that in all these elections
the popular vote was somewhat reduced by
the depressing effect of the Chicago calamity,
in addition to the usual influences in these
purely local elections of "general apathy."
With more facts and figures before us we
shall be enabled to discuss these elections
more satisfactorily to-morrow.

The Fire, the Insurance Companies and
the Wall Street Panic.

The shock to the various monetary interests
of the country by the terrific calamity at
Chicago has already manifested itself in the
failure of three of our local insurance com-
panies, who, in the endeavor to get business
not afforded them in the competition of the
metropolis, expanded their risks elsewhere,
and have been involved as wholly as if they
made a specialty of exclusive business in
the burned city. We are not questioning the
wisdom of such a policy in the conduct of
their business; for the Chicago fire is one of
those providential interpositions which are so
often sent to upset the plans of man and show
him there are misfortunes and calamities against
which he cannot provide. Skill, address,
judgment and all the qualities which combine
to make the compound of financial wisdom go
for naught in presence of such an occurrence.
A week ago who would have thought to ques-
tion the reliability and soundness of a mort-
gage investment in Chicago real estate. Now,
how apparent the truth that riches have
wings. The disturbance of the great
ocean of commerce and finance reached
our Stock Exchange and precipitated a
panic of considerable severity. The
famed Western railways connecting with
Chicago were plunged suddenly down the
scale of prices to figures which leave no doubt
of enormous losses to the stockholders and to
the speculative combinations who were build-
ing castles on the prospective future of such
investments. The wave has also reached
London, and the cable announces great agita-
tion both in the money market there and in the
breadstuffs market at Liverpool. The uni-
versal shock will doubtless render the Chicago
fire the most momentous in the world's record
of important events.

SYMPATHY FOR CHICAGO IN LONDON.—
As we said yesterday, the Chicago calamity
has exerted quite as much excitement and
called forth as much sympathy in London as
in New York. Subscription lists are opened
in the various banking houses and money is
being freely given. It will be the same in
Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow and Dublin.
It will not be otherwise in Hamburg, in Berlin,
in Vienna, in Paris and St. Petersburg. We
cannot look upon this in any other light than

as a fresh proof that Christianity has given
birth to a common sympathy, and that our
rapid means of communication are making the
human family one. After a late and desolat-
ing war this evidence of brotherly love is con-
soling.

The Proposed Race for the Queen's
Cup—The Decision of the New York
Yacht Club.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Ashbury should
find himself involved in an epistolary con-
troversy whenever he undertakes to make a
match against American yachts. It is the
more to be deplored at this time because the
projected race for the possession of the
Queen's Cup has been looked forward to
by our citizens as an event
of much interest, and both the New
York Yacht Club and the people generally
have supposed that on the arrival of the Liv-
onia nothing remained to be done except to
name the vessel or vessels selected to compete
with her for the coveted prize, to settle upon
the course, to arrange the necessary prelimi-
naries and then to enter upon the contest.
When the challenge of the owner of the
Livonia was received, accompanied by certain
conditions, the New York Yacht Club hastened
to signify its readiness to meet the
proposals and to accept the challenge. In
this it was actuated as much by admiration of
the spirit and enterprise displayed by Mr.
Ashbury in his gallant endeavor to reverse
the repeated defeats he suffered in our
waters last year as by the desire
to afford the yachtsmen of England
at all times a fair chance to recover
the prize honorably wrested from their whole
splendid fleet by the America twenty years
ago. It was, of course, understood that Mr.
Ashbury was as familiar as any American
yachtsman with the conditions of the trust
under which the cup is held, with the rules and
regulations of the New York Yacht Club,
with the fact that centre-board boats are
sailed in all our matches, the same as
keel boats, and with all other matters that
could in any way affect the contest he invited.
Under these circumstances there was no sus-
picion in the mind of any member of the club,
or of any citizen who takes an interest in
yachting matters, that a single point of con-
troversy could be raised on either side in re-
gard to the proposed international match.

As, however, Mr. Ashbury has found room
for some fourteen objections to the propositions
or arrangements of the New York Yacht Club,
it has been determined to make all the con-
cessions that are deemed possible, rather than
to suffer the contest to be suspended. It has,
therefore, been decided to offer the Livonia
six races, three over the regular club course
and three over an outside course, twenty
miles outside the lighthouse and return, with a
seventh race over one of the above-named
courses, to be decided by the committee, in
the event of a tie. These six or seven
races are expected to be sailed by Mr.
Ashbury as the representative of the
Royal Harwich Yacht Club only, in which
capacity his challenge was originally given
and accepted, and the winner of the majority
of races is to be determined the possessor of
the cup. We still entertain the belief that Mr.
Ashbury will accept this fair and most equit-
able proposition, and that he will not deny
to the citizens of New York the pleasure
of seeing his new and beautiful yacht perform
her gallant task, or to himself the opportunity
to again contend for the possession of the
cup he has displayed such laudable
ambition to secure. But should he insist
upon declining the contest we shall appeal
with all confidence to the yachtsmen of En-
gland for their judgment as to the fairness
and liberality of the conditions offered to
their countryman. Mr. Ashbury is,
of course, at liberty to withdraw the chal-
lenge he has given and to send the Livonia
back ingloriously to British waters, without
having even attempted to achieve the victory
upon which he has reckoned. He may even
go through the farce of sailing over the course
and claiming the cup if he can possibly derive
any gratification from so unprofitable an exhi-
bition. But we are sure that he is precluded
from complaining of any want of fairness
or even of generosity on the part of the New
York Yacht Club, and that should he really
persist in his refusal to sail the matches offered
to him his fellow yachtsmen on the other side
of the Atlantic will regard such a termination
of his present visit to New York as far more
inglorious than an honorable defeat.

Our Places of Amusement and the Sa-
ferers at Chicago.

The places of public amusement in this
city were probably never so well patronized
as they are at the present time. Why should
not their managers come forward at once and
donate at least one night's gross receipts to
help the sufferers at Chicago? Dan Rice,
with his superb Pavilion Circus in Fourteenth
street, is already in the field with a donation
of the entire receipts on Friday night next,
and no discount. Parepa-Rosa, with her
gorgeous operatic troupe, gives the receipts
on Saturday night next at the Academy of
Music. The merry Fox, at the Olympic;
Frank Mayo, at Niblo's; Daly, at the
Fifth Avenue; Lucille Western, at Wood's
Museum; Edith Wynne, of Dolby's troupe;
Butler, of the Union Square Theatre; the
ever popular Florences, at the Grand Opera
House; the angelic Moulton, at Steinway
Hall; Tony Pastor, at his Bowery bison; the
San Francisco Minstrels, Studley, at the
Bowery; the immortal Wallack; the grand
Wachtel, at the Stadt; Cordova, and, not
last and not least, the great Charlotte Cushman—why should they not all contribute
in their several measures to the relief of
the stricken people of Chicago? Get up your
benefits. Send the proceeds forthwith to the
Mayor of Chicago. Let the good work go
grandly on.

THE CHURCHES OF THE CITY have an
opportunity to exercise their known gen-
erosity and charity now in sending relief to
Chicago. The great calam